

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

The Union, and it is a fact that commissioners sent to Fortress Monroe refused to treat on any other terms than the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy.

"Whether it was best to let the collapse come is another matter. That it was coming was in point of fact imminent and well known in official circles at Richmond. That within less than 60 days it actually came is history. Whether it

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**REFUSES THE PROPOSITION.**  
Japan Unwilling to Settle Immigration Trouble by Arbitration.  
WASHINGTON, July 12.—Telegraphic communication has been received at the State Department, and it is now safe to say that Japan has positively refused to

instance, the National Zeitung, the Tageblatt, Boersen Courier and others, warn the Government against entering forthwith into a tariff war with the United States, though they have no doubt the Dingley bill will become a law substantially as passed by the Senate, and that German industry, notably woollens, will be severely injured.

How Japan will view the assignment of the Oregon to Hawaiian waters remains to be seen, but it is certain that if other vessels are sent to support the Naniwa the United States will respond in a vigorous manner that will leave no doubt as to the determined policy of the administration that foreign countries must keep hands off Hawaii.

PORT ANGELES, (Wash.), July 12.—The officers of the Oregon, USS Kom-



coal to arrive from Comax. It came this morning and the Customs-House inspectors were asked to hasten their inspection as much as possible. But 300 tons came this morning and 500 were expected. This may prevent the Oregon from getting away before Thursday.

Referring to the above dispatch, an officer of the Philadelphia states that "if Captain Barker's first act would have been to telegraph to Admiral Beardslee from Port Angeles, via San Francisco, the Oregon belongs on this station, and Admiral Beardslee is at the head of it. It is Captain Barker's duty to keep the battle-ship, particularly when ordered to a foreign station. No information that she has been ordered here has been received on the Philadelphia."

#### IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Conference With Mr. Chamberlain at Present a Failure.

LONDON, July 10.—The Australian Premier is gradually "letting the cat out of the bag" in regard to the conference they have had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, proving the absolute failure of Mr. Chamberlain's pet project for colonial representation at Westminster.

One who was present at these conferences said today: "When Joe Chamberlain stepped into this scheme as the one great step toward imperial federation, he was not aware, probably, that English sentiment was by no means ready for such a drastic change as to permit colonials to sit in Parliament. Joe thought some sort of title and occasional distribution of favors and orders would satisfy the colonials and prevent any tendency to cut away from the mother country, which was the only reason why the scheme was attempted at all."

"England is satisfied with her relations with the colonies, but she is not satisfied that such relations even strain the strain when the colonies become of age and receive their strength. Laurier put our views straight to Chamberlain when he said in the conference 'Canada is satisfied now with her relations with the motherland, but we are rapidly reaching the point of the knife. When Canada has 10,000,000 of people she will have attained her strength, and unless she has then a direct voice in the Government governing her, she must seriously consider whether or not she would be better off as an independent nation.'"

"This is the same thought and conclusion reached by Australia. To put us in the House of Lords is a simple negative and to put us in the House of Commons is impossible in the present temper of England, a positive. To put us up in a room as an ornamental lot of councilors to whom nobody listens is what we won't have at any price."

"You may have noticed that Chamberlain's scheme was just touched in his speech on Thursday last at the banquet of the Cordwainers' Company at the Hotel Cecil, in responding to toasts of the British Empire, when he referred to the desire to witness the federation of the British Empire, and the immediate reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the colonies should either draw more closely together in the Empire or should separate, adding that when Canada has her strength nothing else will satisfy her but imperial representation."

"One thing, I am sorry to say, developed out of the conference, and that was that Australian federation seems as far off as ever. Every Australian Premier thinks only of himself, and every other colony but his is good for nothing, in his opinion."

#### WEYLER TO GO HOME.

Positive Declaration That He Has Been Recalled.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A cable to the Sun from Havana, says: General Weyler has been recalled by the central Government. As soon as the Captain-General enters Havana from Sancti Spiritus he will tender his resignation, as is usual in such cases, and will probably await further instructions from Madrid.

Cable dispatches from Spain received by way of Key West say that the Government intends to replace Weyler with General Ramon Blanco, Marquis of Pena Plata, who was Captain-General of the island in 1878, and who held the same office in the Philippines when the revolution began there. It is also said that Generals Macias, Pando and Borges will come to Cuba as members of the staff of General Blanco.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Enormous Gathering From All Parts of the United States.

The Chronicle says that at the Christian Endeavor convention the total number of people from other States, Territories and foreign countries in attendance was 11,225. From California the registration is 12,484, making a total of 23,709. Any corrections that may be made will alter these figures but slightly. The attendance of members of the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor has not been reported, but is estimated at 2,500, which would make the grand total 26,209.

Some of the most talented and eloquent preachers and laymen of various denominations in the United States were present and took important parts in all the proceedings.

Every variety of subject which could possibly be of help to the moral and spiritual welfare of the delegates and the societies which they represented was discussed or was the subject of a sermon. It was said to be the most successful convention ever held.

#### FAST TIME BY EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Broke All Previous Record Runs Across Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Sun from Montreal says: A cable message was received here today saying that the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan had arrived at Yokohama, breaking all records on the Pacific. She left Vancouver at 10:20 o'clock on the morning of June 28th and Victoria at 4:15 o'clock the same day, reaching Yokohama at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7th.

Deducting the difference in time, the passage between Victoria and Yokohama was made in ten days, three hours and forty-four minutes, an average speed of 17:30 knots an hour. This is the best time ever made across the Pacific in either direction.

#### Displaced Their Governments.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says that the British and French Embassadors to Turkey are about to be recalled owing to their Governments being dissatisfied with their conduct in connection with the peace negotiations.

#### Work Not Rushing.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Beyond the fact that the general deficiency appropriation bill will be passed and that the Senate will stand ready to take up the tariff bill at any time that a report may be brought in by the conference committee, little can be predicted of the course of events in the Senate during the present week. The disposition is to do little in the way of general legislation and there is a proposition

under consideration by the leaders of the two sides of the chamber to adopt the plan now in vogue in the House, for sitting only every third day after the deficiency bill shall have been disposed of.

#### ROOM FOR MANY READERS.

How the Desks Are Arranged at the Congressional Library.

Ample provision for readers is made in the new library of Congress, says the Philadelphia Record. The reading desks are arranged in three circles, surrounding the distributing desk as a center. Each row contains eight desks, leaving room between for aisles radiating from the central desk. The desks are built of dark mahogany, raised on iron standards, with gratings admitting fresh or warm air for ventilation or heating. The interior row is a combination of settees, reading tables and standing writing desks, with shelves for books of reference, atlases, dictionaries, encyclopedias or directories. The outer rows of desks are double-faced, arranged for people reading or studying. If you allow a space of four feet each, the desks are capable of seating 246 readers, including the alcoves, which (on account of the number of separate spaces they contain) are well adapted to uses of special students. The rotunda can accommodate a total number of 289 readers.

The distributing desk is surrounded by a circular counter for attendants and for receiving and delivering books. Cases have been supplied containing a card catalogue of the library, arranged alphabetically in shallow drawers. The library also frequently issues printed-volume catalogues brought up to date to include successive accretions.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR HARRIS.

No Man Identified With More United States History Than He.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days, the intense heat which has prevailed greatly affecting him, and no doubt hastening his end. Probably no man in public life had been identified with more history of this country than had Senator Harris. He had almost completed his seventy-ninth year, having been born in Tennessee in February, 1818, and first became a member of Congress in 1849. His Congressional career began earlier than that of any of the members of either house, antedating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years and Galusha A. Grow, now a member of the House from Pennsylvania, by one year.

#### THE POWERS DETERMINED.

Important Note Sent to the Porte to Cease Obstruction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Following is the text of the collective note of the powers to Turkey:

"The great powers have adopted the project of strategical rectification as it has been worked out by the military attaches and communicated to the Sublime Porte. In consequence, they have agreed to assure the Ottoman Government that they have arrived at a firm determination to put an end to the obstruction, the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclusion of peace eminently in the interests of Europe."

#### Allen Labor Law in Force.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—At the meeting of the Dominion Cabinet tonight it was decided to put the alien-labor law in force in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at once so as to protect Canadian workmen against those coming from the United States. Agents will be appointed immediately to enforce the law.

#### FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from Rome today says that anarchists there have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the attempt upon the life of King Humbert made by Pietro Acciarito on April 23rd. Acciarito attempted to stab his majesty while on his way to the races, and, after trial and conviction, was sentenced on May 29th to imprisonment for life in the galleys.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is credited with declaring to well-known politicians at Munich that he has no idea of resigning the Chancellorship, but enjoys the fullest confidence of the Emperor and intends to conduct affairs with even greater energy than heretofore. He is also reported as declaring that his recent visit to Prince Bismarck was merely to convey the greetings of the Emperor.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says the commission of archaeologists sent by the Mexican Government to examine the ancient Chinese characters recently discovered on a monument in this State, have returned and announce that there can be no question of their genuineness and that they must have been there many centuries.

CALCUTTA, July 7.—The despatch of troops yesterday afternoon to intercept the striking mill hands up the Hoogly, who were said to be prepared to march on this city 8000 strong to re-enforce the rioters here, has had an excellent effect. The mill hands and the rioters have dispersed and all is now quiet here.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at a special meeting tonight, authorized a new general mortgage for \$165,000,000, to be dated November 1st next and to run for ninety years. The rate of interest is not stated, but it is believed to be either 3 or 3½ per cent.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 7.—Via Galveston.—There is considerable feeling here against Costa Rica, owing to that republic decreeing free imports into her territory bordering on the San Juan and Colorado rivers, including Greytown, and war between the two countries is discussed.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Judge Anderson of the Criminal Court has specially

charged the Grand Jury to investigate the alleged formation of a millers' and wheat-buyers' trust and to indict if the facts disclosed warrant, declaring that trusts and combines are infamous and against the law of the State.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.—Edmund E. Sheppard of Canada is here, and is reported to have a commission to treat with the Government regarding the Canadian commercial interests in Mexico. A Canadian colony has been started on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The War Department has awarded the contract today for the constructing of the Puget Sound fortifications near Port Townsend for \$133,453.50 to the Pacific Bridge Company of Portland, Or.

ERIE, Pa., July 12.—An attempt has been made to revive the old blue laws against Sunday labor. Warrents have been served on the publishers of the Sunday paper on a charge that they have broken the law by working men on Sunday.

BERLIN, July 9.—One of the most fearful hail storms on record took place this morning in the southern part of Wurtemberg. The hailstones were phenomenal in size and were extremely destructive.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Charles H. Potter, who represented the Richmond, Va., district in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, died at Cairo, N. Y., of apoplexy.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia, it will be necessary to import thousands of tons of California wheat.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President sent back to the State Department the Behring Sea correspondence, so now it will not be sent to Congress probably during the present session.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Papal Delegate Del Val has instructed the Canadian Catholics to cease their agitation of the school question until the Pope renders a decision.

LONDON, July 10.—The condition of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy for some days is grave.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 9.—Mrs. Teresa Clawson Wells, wife of Governor Wells, died in this city today after an illness of several months.

ROME, July 7.—Three strong earthquake shocks were felt last night at Voltri and its vicinity.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of "all the comforts of a home," let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

## We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

## Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

**J. HOPP & CO.**  
Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## Your Stock Mothers

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nobu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## SETH THOMAS

## CLOCKS AND WATCHES

## FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

## Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

## Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

**FRANK J. KRUGER,**

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

**G. J. WALLER, Manager.**

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

## MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

## Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to **THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,** Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

## C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119.  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.**  
(Limited.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
**Hollister & Co.**  
—AGENTS—

## Made Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

## Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

## Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

## Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

## Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

## TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 20, 1897.

## The Way To a man's heart

is through his stomach. Happiness of home begins, if it does not end, in order and occupation. In a home where nothing is to hand and nothing is done on time there is a perpetual sense of dislocation and discomfort which ruins all thought of happiness. Bad housekeeping is a worse offense than is generally considered. The kitchen, as well as the parlor, is woman's department, and with the labor saving appliances now in use there can exist no reason why the kitchen should not be as clean and orderly as the parlor.

We are exhibiting a number of up-to-date utensils in the way of wooden chopping bowls and knives for mincing; potato mashers both in wire and wood; paste boards and pins; butter moulds; egg beaters, and in fact everything a well equipped kitchen should possess.

The prices are well within the reach of every householder, and the time and labor saved and satisfaction obtained from their use well repay the trifling expenditure.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

## Titivate Your Homes!

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

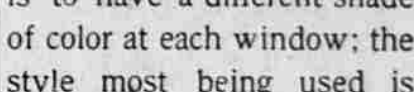
We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of children's head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

## B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

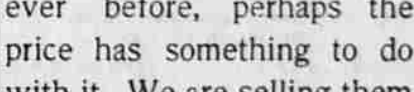
Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

**THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.**



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## ARE MADE PUBLIC

## Extracts From Correspondence Between Japan and Hawaii.

## MINISTER COOPER'S EFFORTS

## Letters From Count Okuma and the Replies.

## No Claim Made By Japan—Asks Recognition of Principles of Indemnification—Offer to Arbitrate.

For several weeks past items of news bearing on the Japan-Hawaii difficulty have appeared in San Francisco papers and purporting to come from officials at Washington. The fact that the press of Honolulu has been denied information by the Foreign Office here has made the appearance of these items in the foreign press the more aggravating to the public generally and the reporters particularly.

It has been mooted for some time that it has been the intention of Minister Cooper to make public all matters connected with the case, and that he has been waiting for a communication from Washington before doing so. This communication was expected by the Australia, but it failed to arrive, and the Minister concluded to wait the arrival of the Moana. His plans were evidently changed again on receiving the newspaper item concerning this Government's offer to arbitrate, for yesterday morning he notified the press to meet him in his office at 11 o'clock. As a preface Minister Cooper said:

"The correspondence opened with a protest from H. I. M.'s Minister Resident Shimamura at the action of the Hawaiian Government in rejecting certain immigrants who came by the Shinshu Maru. In fact, the entire correspondence," continued the Minister, "has been carried on with reference to this particular ship, although the Shinshu steamers have been mentioned incidentally, as the facts are the same in the three cases.

"Minister Shimamura's official protest came to me on May 30th, and occurred through the captain of the Shinshu Maru notifying him that the immigrants were to be taken back on his ship. The Minister based his protest upon the stipulation in the treaty between the two countries. After a preliminary correspondence, I replied to his protest by a letter dated April 2d.

"In this I announced the position of the Government and gave him the reasons why the immigrants by the Shinshu Maru and Sakura Maru were not allowed to land. If you will remember, these immigrants were of three classes: First, those who had contracts in writing, for labor in the immigration companies; for labor in this country and who had no funds in their possession.

"Second: Those who had a memorandum of agreement with the Koko Immigration Company, the Hironaka Immigration Company, or the Morioka Immigration Company.

"Third: Those who came independent of any immigration company.

"As to the first class, said Minister Cooper, 'previous to the arrival of the Shinshu Maru, W. J. Gallagher, who represented himself as being associated with the Koko Immigration Company, called here and stated that the usual procedure had not been complied with, and asked that the immigrants might be landed. This request was denied, because they were not coming under the rule provided for in Section 1 of Act 6, of the laws of the Provisional Government. When the steamer arrived, it was found impossible to make a proper investigation on the steamer, so the immigrants were landed at Quarantine Station.

"It was then found that 146 immigrants had contracts, to perform labor in this country, which had been executed previously to their leaving Japan. It also appeared that the passage of these immigrants had been prepaid by the company and that they were entirely without funds.

"All of these were refused landing, because their contracts had not been approved by the Board of Immigration. Of the entire number of immigrants but 37 were permitted to land for the reason of their having approved contracts.

"As to those of the second class, there were 37 immigrants on board who were in possession of \$50 each, but denied the right to land for the reason that they had been refused by the immigration companies, with whom they had made a memorandum of agreement, which, emanated on behalf of the immigration companies, through their managers, that they would secure employment for the immigrants on their arrival in this country. The ruling on this point was to the effect that it was an unlawful undertaking on behalf of the immigration companies, and also the immigrants, as being contrary to the provisions of Section 1 of Act 17, Laws of 1896. Exceptions, were, of course, made to those who had been here before and to females having relatives here.

"As to the third class, those who came independently of any company and possessed the necessary qualifications to land were permitted to do so. As to the Sakura Maru, there were 183 who possessed memoranda of agreement with the Morioka Immigration Company similar to those who came by the Shinshu Maru, and the same ruling to the effect that this Government has continued on lines heretofore set forth to representatives of your Government.

"I called attention to a dispatch to Minister Shimamura's predecessor, Mr. Shimizu, in which it was said that 'this Government feels at liberty at all times to limit or suspend immigration, especially that conducted by private parties.' This was not done in any manner, but in pursuance of a desire on the part of this Government to control the influx of immigrants who were to be employed as laborers.

"A few days later, April 6th, I think, Minister Shimamura replied, and after expressing the usual felicitations, said that:

"In Japan's dealings with Hawaii, small as it is, has been and will continue to be of that high order of conduct and courtesy with which it deals with the more powerful nations. Further along the Minister stated that the matter would have to be submitted to his Government for determination, but he continued to point to what he believed was a violation of the treaty, for he said: 'Referring to the immigrants of the first class, although they may not have complied technically with every requirement of the Board of Immigration, yet they have with the spirit of it.'

"Taking a larger view of the matter," continued Minister Shimamura, 'would it not have been best not to have imposed upon the ignorant people after they have broken up their homes and sold their effects, only to be rejected here, simply because they have not complied with the Board of Immigration? You have been misinformed,' continued the Minister, 'regarding the second class, as to the nature of the memorandum of agreement. It was the result of the general laws of the Japanese Government pertaining to all emigrants from Japan, so as to provide against what might be serious suffering of Japanese emigrants in this country. This regulation should have the approval of your Government as providing a means of support for the emigrant after he arrives here. This class came, not as contract labor, but as free immigrants. Having presented the required \$50, in accordance with the treaty, they should have been permitted to land.

"I cannot see," continued Minister Shimamura in this same letter, 'that a distinction should be made between the cases who have resided in this country and those who have not.'

"Following this," said Minister Cooper, 'he deals with our proposition to suspend immigration when conducted by private parties. He contended that the Government has not the right to limit nor modify except by alteration of the treaty. Under date of Tokyo, April 19th, and received by me at the hand of Minister Shimamura on May 11th, was a letter, written by Count Okuma, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he recites the fact of the nature of the emigrants by the Shinshu Maru on April 24th. In this communication Count Okuma informs this Government that he has given thoughtful and deliberate consideration to all the questions involved, although influenced by a friendly desire to accord due weight to every extenuating circumstance, the Government considers that the immigration of these immigrants was in derogation of the conventional rights of Japanese subjects.

"Directly under the treaty of 1871 and indirectly by application of the most favored nation principle to the treaty of force between Hawaii and other countries, Japanese subjects, absolutely and equally with Hawaiian citizens are one, at liberty, freely and securely to travel with their ships and cargoes all places, ports and rivers in Hawaii which are open to foreign commerce.

"They have the right to travel, trade, reside and exercise every profession or industry in all parts of Hawaii.

"They are entitled to constant and complete protection from the Hawaiian Government for their persons and property, as well as in regard to civil rights. They are also entitled to free and easy access to the courts of justice of the Hawaiian Government, and to the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizenship established by the laws and constitution.

"They are at liberty, under any and all circumstances, to choose and employ lawyers and solicitors, advocates or agents from any class whom they may see fit to authorize to act for them or in their name.

"In disregard of these rights," wrote Count Okuma, 'Japanese subjects, after being received by the Hawaiian Government, and without any judicial determination, without having access to the courts, without having permission to consult with their own representatives, and without being allowed to leave the country, have been expelled from the country.'

"It is not suggested that similar treatment would, under any circumstances, be meted out to Hawaiian citizens. In fact, the action was based upon the fact that persons concerned were aliens, who, by a statutory fiction, were treated as if they were Hawaiian citizens. The Hawaiian Government, in this case, was not acting in violation of the treaty between the two countries. The provisions of the treaty, in this case, are not being violated, and the Hawaiian Government is not acting in violation of the treaty between the two countries.

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I had my hat on and was ready to go to the telephone and tell him that I stepped to the telephone and told him that I would be glad to have him go over with me in my boat and to meet me at the hotel. I was going into the room to keep the appointment, and with me were Attorney Humphreys and the Secretary of the Legation. On arrival at the station, as I was going into the room to begin the investigation, Mr. Humphreys stepped forward and stated that Mr. Shimamura requested a private and personal investigation. I immediately asked the purport of it, and Mr. Shimamura declined to give it. He and his party then left the station.

"Afterwards I received a letter from Mr. Shimamura, asking for a private and personal investigation, and this was given to him. The Japanese Government has stated that immigrants were denied permission to see their representative or to consult a lawyer. I particularly investigated this and found that the immigrants had never asked to see Minister Shimamura, nor did they ask for a lawyer.

"Then there was the contention over taking the immigrants to the quarantine station. I explained that it was done in order to perform quarantine duties and that the current law required that they be taken to the quarantine station. As a matter of fact, it was an act of humanity to the immigrants.

"It is true enough that Hawaii was injured in instituting the immigration of the Japanese to this country, but under a specific understanding, more particularly set forth in the convention entered into between the Hawaiian Government in 1886, but in no instance has Hawaii ever sought to effect a colonization by immigrants from Japan, and has ever claimed the right to suspend immigration from Japan when conducted by private parties. There has been no reversal of any precedents heretofore established.

"The Government has maintained its attempts to prevent the illegal immigration which it has felt satisfied has been in progress for a considerable period, but which it has not been able to prevent. As a matter of fact, I was in receipt of letters from the agents of two rival immigration companies, one of whom was the agent of the company of the Shinshu Maru had been unsuccessful. As a matter of fact, I was in receipt of letters from the agents of two rival immigration companies, one of whom was the agent of the company of the Shinshu Maru had been unsuccessful.

"The immigration laws are not in contravention of the treaty. Minister Cooper, and their enforcement was justifiable. This Government refuses to recognize that any principle of indemnification should be applied to the immigrants. The Government should not be regarded to the assurance that the acts of this Government should not be repeated. We claim that we were justified in a former action. If a similar infraction should take place a like action would necessarily follow.

"I received a request from Minister Shimamura, asking for an interview. I answered this by saying that if the interview was desired, it should be held in the Legation. I would be glad to accord it to him, but if other matters were to be brought up, I would insist that they be brought up in the Legation.

"I had two interviews, and, finding that the business was branching out, the interviews were dropped and the negotiations have since been conducted by correspondence.

"Under date of June 4th, Minister Shimamura inquired about the quarantine. He stated that German measles had broken out on the day the quarantine period expired, and that the quarantine was not maintained. I replied that I was sorry to hear of this, but that I was not responsible for the quarantine. I stated that I was not responsible for the quarantine.

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out of the provisions of Section 1, Act 17. It became very apparent, by the trustee given by the immigration company, that it would do everything in its power to supply employment for the men, could not be held out by the company.

"It was well known to the Executive that the planters had been supplied with all the labor necessary, and that through the proper channels more men would mean an over-supply. It is, further, clearly shown that these immigrants were all agricultural laborers, and that the treaty of 1871, which clearly limits the immigration of the Japanese subjects to the merchant class. This interpretation of the treaty has been adopted by the Japanese authorities regarding the emigration of Hawaiian citizens, and the mere fact that heretofore the immigrants from Japan of this character have been allowed to enter this country is no answer to the question. The position is, in fact, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs.

"It is more correctly shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects was successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have left Japan, not under the auspices of the convention but under contracts for service, the form of which has been approved by the Board of Immigration, may well be considered to be voluntary emigrants coming neither under the provisions of the treaty or the convention. This Government was glad to welcome such subjects of Japan to this country as have come under the provisions of the convention and also such emigrants as have come under the auspices of the Board of Immigration, and while it is probably true that a large number of immigrants have come to this country in violation of our laws, and that some of them are really the culpable ones, still it became a matter of necessity that the action now complained of should be taken by this Government in order to prevent a large influx of immigrants who might disturb the economic and political conditions of the country.

"It is a matter of sincere regret that the action now complained of was considered necessary, but the following statement takes no other view than that it was perfectly justified in taking the step which resulted in the rejection of so many Japanese subjects.

"I wrote Minister Shimamura that I had no knowledge of the charge that men were put aboard by menace and cheat. If it was the case, it was by men not authorized to do so. It known to be a fact, the persons would receive severe condemnation.

"I understand from Mr. Shimamura's letter that the real objection by his Government is that there has been a severe change of policy in regard to the interpretation of Act 17, and that if a previous notice had been given to his Government this regretful affair would not have occurred. It is, however, to be regretted that it was impossible for this Government to foretell coming events or to anticipate that the issue would arise in the manner presented to me. I am authorized to do so. It known to be a fact, the persons would receive severe condemnation.

"Referring to the subject of correspondence between His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government and the Hawaiian Government, relating to the controversy that has arisen in regard to the rejected immigrants, permit me to add my letter of the 25th inst. that, while still maintaining the integrity of the position taken by this Government, yet should the parties fail to arrive at a settlement of the question, I am authorized by this Government, in view of the friendly relations that have so long existed between the two countries and the mutual benefit of a continuance of such friendly intercourse, and the fact that the important questions involved have to do with the construction of the treaty and the construction of the laws of the two countries, as well as a discussion of the laws of this country, to suggest that the matter be referred to a third party, a disinterested arbitrator or arbitrators for settlement, and in case such suggestion is accepted by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, to say that the Hawaiian Government will abide by the result."

"After this was sent, this Government received a letter from Count Okuma, through Minister Shimamura, dated June 12th, but as it has not yet been answered, I do not care to discuss it at this time. Before giving out the information to the press, or at least before it had reached the afternoon papers, Minister Cooper sent word to Minister Shimamura that his intention, about 3 p. m. one of the attaches of the Japanese Legation called at the Foreign Office with a request from Minister Shimamura that the matter be withheld until the arrival of the next mail from Japan, by which he expected an important letter, in answer to the communication of June 8th, and the publication of the correspondence, at this time, he feared, would interfere with the amicable settlement of the affair.

"As the matter had already reached the afternoon papers, Mr. Cooper replied that he could not withhold it.

"Australia Arrives. The O. S. Australia, Houdette commander, arrived yesterday morning on her 14th voyage, 6 days and 17 hours from San Francisco, which port she sailed from at 2 p. m. July 13th. Following is Purser McCombe's report: 'Left San Francisco with 39 cabin and 30 steerage passengers; also 50 bags of mail. Experienced the first two days, strong to moderate N. W. winds. Thence to port moderate to light trades, cloudy and rainy. Arrived July 20th, July 19th, at 2:15 a. m., passed 3. S. China, 380 miles from Honolulu.

"But what I wish to know is, why the Hawaiian Government has not taken the trouble to notify us? If you had intimate to us a change in your immigration policy, then these people would not have come. I am sure the Hawaiian Government will not stop in this matter until it has received the most satisfactory answer. This was answered by me on June 12th, in which I stated that the extension of quarantine, I also reviewed the connection of Kinney & Ballou and repeated that there had been no request made by the Hawaiian Government for a writ of habeas corpus. I stated that Kinney & Ballou, when the case was in court, repeatedly refused to answer my questions as to who were having relatives here. I stated that this was in accordance with a previous ruling by this department, and as to men who previously had been admitted to the country, I stated that the Government considered their status different, and did not care to raise the question of vested rights.

"The Japanese Government contends that we cannot go behind the simple possession of the \$50. The law construes it differently; in this case 'possession' is synonymous with ownership. I cannot give you money merely to be handed back to me as you step off the gangplank. The money these men had, it appears, was handed them to show the Customs official, an act in itself sufficient to warrant their being sent back. I contend that the burden of proof is on the immigrant, not upon the Government; he is to prove ownership of money. I understand that the memorandum which these men carried, comes within the purview of Section 1, Act 17, Laws of 1896, and the mere fact that it might, under certain circumstances, be optional for the Hawaiian Government to grant the employment guaranteed, does not take it



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim As the swift years steal away. Beautiful, willowy forms so slim Lose fairness with every day. But she still is queen and bath charms to spare Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

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will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

## Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## THE NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIA

That interests the public most is to be found in "Bearings," the "Referee," and other cycle publications. By these papers we learn that all the high grade cycle makers refuse to reduce the price of wheels this year, and most of them say that the 1898 wheel will be listed at \$100.00. The RAMBLERS set the pace, the COLUMBIAS have followed, and \$85.00 will buy the 1897 COLUMBIA, and \$75.00 will buy the 1897 RAMBLER here in Honolulu. Do not go without a wheel while you are waiting for the other makes to drop in price. They will not do it, they say. Come in and pick out a wheel with a reputation that no one dares to question—a

Rambler at \$75.00, or Columbia at \$85.00—

The best wheels for the least money to be had at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

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The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

## HAWAII WILL BE ANNEXED.

It is very evident from the addresses received by the Australia, that the United States Government does not intend to allow the annexation of Hawaii to go by default of any action on her part. The Senate has not voted on the treaty which has been laid before it, and may not do so. But, under the situation, which may call for prompt and decisive action at any time, the Senate will not adjourn without authorizing the President to issue a proclamation of annexation should he think it expedient to do so, during the interim of Congress. This was done in the case of Texas, an independent nation, with a government of its own, and it can be done with Hawaii, if deemed necessary. All interested in the future welfare of Hawaii may rest assured that the American Government is alive to its own interest and honor in this matter, and will never allow any country to dictate to her what she may or may not do.

## THE FOREIGN NEWS

Nothing important has been received by the Australia's mail relative to the tariff bill. It was thought that it would not be adjusted so as to meet the views of both Senate and House of Representatives, much before the close of July, so that the bill may go into effect on or about August 1st.

Secretary Gage has made the suggestion that a clause be incorporated in the tariff bill, imposing a tax of one cent a pound on all sugar refined from raws imported prior to the passage of the tariff act. It is estimated that an internal revenue tax of this kind would yield about \$16,000,000. This tax would cover most, if not all the sugar that has been rushed into the country during the past few months to escape the increased duty under the new tariff. Of course the sugar trust would have to pay the largest part of this tax, which would take the form of an internal revenue tax. If this proposition can be brought to a vote, it will indicate pretty clearly what Senators are in league with the trust. The suggestion is a very shrewd one, whether it be carried out or not.

Latest advices show no change in the situation in Turkey and Greece. Turkey continues her devastation of the rich agricultural province of Thessaly, driving out the Greek farmers and taking their grain crops for her army's use. Apparently the only reason why the European powers do not make a move of some kind to convince Turkey that she must obey their orders, is distrust of each other or of the three principal powers—Russia, Germany and England. In the meanwhile, Turkey shows them that "possession is nine points of the law."

Regarding Cuba, the report is that General Weyler has at last been recalled, and General Blanco appointed in his place. Weyler's recall seems to have been on account of his order to annihilate the village of Bayamo, in the State of Santiago, the most eastern province of Cuba. It was a military depot for the supply of the Spanish troops, but the insurgents managed to secure all the supplies sent there. He is reported to have ordered the village to be destroyed. About the same date, July 11, the Cuban forces suddenly appeared in large numbers in the western part of the island, and even in Havana province, a few miles from the capital, under General Arango, a new name to readers here, but said to be a bold and popular leader,

from Havana. In the engagement the Cubans won, and drove the Spaniards off, though the losses on both sides were about the same. This General Arango belongs to one of the first families in Havana.

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Our San Francisco files are almost wholly given up to reports and illustrations of the doings and the leaders in this great annual convention, which, wherever it meets, draws together an immense crowd of men and women,—all more or less enthusiastic in the work they are engaged in,—teaching and practicing the truths and doctrines of Christianity on a little different, perhaps easier plane than the rigid rules which the old schools taught and enforced. Their enthusiasm often exceeds all bounds, though not in the same lines laid down by the rival salvation armies. Wherever they assemble annually they are welcomed by all classes, and find open doors and open hearts at every turn. The two large auditoriums of the Mechanics' Pavilion and Woodward's capable of holding eight or ten thousand persons in each, were secured for the principal sessions, but besides these a number of churches were used for meetings, in each of which prominent speakers were provided, drawn from the east, north and south.

The railroad fares had been reduced for the occasion, and all who chose to go from the Eastern States could do so for \$50 for the round trip, out and back. It is said that over five thousands come in by the various overland railroad routes without an accident. Regarding these visitors, the Chronicle says: "The stranger within our gates will no doubt find things that he would like to improve. In criticism of surviving traits he might prefer a less European Sunday. That will depend upon his interpretation of the text that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. But if the way in which first-day observances are carried out by some of our people does not justify itself in his eyes after he has observed its inner character, let it be his moral compensation that the sentiment which he would have exemplified is growing stronger with each passing decade. San Francisco has more Christian workers in proportion to its total number of inhabitants than it had in 1887; it had more in 1887 than in 1877, and so on back to the beginnings of Anglo-Saxon civilization here. The leaven of the church in working, and in a few years the customs of the people will not differ materially as to Sunday observance from those which will then prevail in other parts of the land. In all these things the Nation is beginning to average up."

## NOT AN UNTRIED POLICY.

Some of the London papers, commenting on the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, speak of it as "a new experiment in the thorny path of Colonial expansion—a new departure from America's historical policy." This is not the case, by any means. When Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1871, objection was made by many that it was too remote and separated from the United States, that it was inaccessible, a cold and barren land, fit only for Indians and wild beasts. But it has proved not only easily accessible, but each year lines of fine steamships ply to its principal ports, crowded with passengers and freight, returning loaded with lumber and products of the new territory. The mines already discovered and worked, are proving to be among the richest on the continent—a continuation of the great deposits of gold, silver, lead, iron and coal that abound so plentifully throughout the Rocky mountain range from Colorado to British Columbia, and

the Arctic Ocean. These may yet prove to be the most productive and profitable mining regions on the continent. The United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska, then considered only fit for Indians and wild beasts. But does anyone believe that Uncle Sam would part with it, if offered one hundred millions of dollars? Never. This purchase of "foreign territory" took place twenty-six years ago, and it certainly has not proved "a thorny path of colonial expansion," but on the contrary, a veritable bonanza, whether viewed as a strategic move or a field for the expansion of her growing laboring population of miners and farmers. With the valuable acquisition of foreign territory came also the chain of islands that stretch from Sitka nearly to the Asiatic coast, the most distant island Attu, being about two thousand miles west of Sitka, 2,943 miles from San Francisco in a bee line, and nearly 6,000 miles from Washington, the Capital of the United States. From the island of Attu to the most eastern point of the State of Maine is 196 degrees of longitude, or more than half the distance round the globe. The sun in summer is always shining on some part of the United States. When the June twilight settles on the fisherman's hut on Attu, the morning light is already glowing on the hills of Maine. It is useless to talk of "a new and untried colonial policy" to a nation whose domain stretches from sunset to sunrise. As to Hawaiians being like wild untutored Arabs, the Aleuts may be more nearly like them, though classed as Greek Christians, but the Hawaiians are mostly Protestants or Roman Catholics, and as a rule more or less educated, there being few among them unable to read and write.

The language of the London papers that "the acquisition of foreign dependencies like Hawaii will bring with it a new and untried foreign policy" has no ground to rest on, as the policy of acquiring foreign territory has been tried for at least twenty-six years, and so far, has been quite successful. Nor need any fears be entertained that when Hawaii is annexed, the same success will be developed. Says the New York Sun, "President Johnson, nearly thirty years ago, in a message to Congress, expressly resented the idea 'that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our own continent,' and he was referring at that time to the Sandwich Islands. With much good sense he pointed out that 'the increased facilities for intercommunication' between countries should change adverse notions on that point. Indeed, what 'new departure' is there in the annexation of Hawaii, compared with that of Alaska, so far removed from the rest of our domains, and even with a foreign country intervening? Thus the European notion that we are undertaking a novel experiment is all wrong. The Pall Mall Gazette's dictum that 'it is an undoubted departure in the colonizing sense, is imaginary. Hawaii will be no more a colony than Alaska is, no more than Louisiana and Florida were. We are still marching along the road on which the fathers of the republic started, and extending, as they did, the sway of the Stars and Stripes.'"

There seems to be no doubt that the sugar beet enterprise in California is being inaugurated and boomed with the help of Japanese laborers imported for this express purpose. There is a strong probability that they come over from Japan or British Columbia under contracts, that they know just where they are going, what they have to do, and what pay they are to receive. The system may differ a little from ours, but it amounts to the same thing. Here is an item from a California paper: "Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald

has received information that fifty more arrived at Watsonville and have been given employment in the beet fields. The promptness with which the men were engaged has given rise to the suspicion that they came to the United States under contract to work for Watsonville farmers. The immigration commissioner says that a majority of the Japanese immigrants go direct to the beet fields. While no Japanese or Chinese are employed in the factory at Watsonville, the fields are full of Mongolians. Referring to the statements of the labor commissioner, A. B. Spreckels says: 'Some Japanese' are working in the fields of the beet growers, but 95 per cent. of the labor of beet raising at Watsonville is done by the American laborers. Of course the factory does not produce the beets, but contracts simply to pay \$4 a ton for the beets delivered. The labor is chiefly performed by the farmers, who employ men and boys to cultivate the fields.'"

## THE IMMIGRATION CONTROVERSY

In this issue will be found a full statement of the controversy between Japan and Hawaii, as furnished by the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs to members of the press. It was an act of special courtesy on the part of the Government to give this information to the public, as so many conflicting rumors have been in circulation both here and abroad, that it has been difficult to arrive at the truth, or judge of the merits of the question in dispute. There are some nice points of international law involved in the controversy, and other features of it which must rest on the right of this or any government to protect the interests of its people, and in doing so to adopt such measures as ordinary prudence would dictate. It is one of those cases, where the rights of each party may not have been so clearly stated in the treaty as to furnish unquestionable ground for action in the premises. Taking this view of it the effort of the Hawaiian Government to submit the case to arbitration, while not conceding the justice of its action, was alike honorable and commendable, and will most surely be viewed in this light by all the foreign powers. It shows a desire to conciliate and adjust the controversy on such terms as an impartial jury may decide.

The principle of arbitration is not incompatible with the maintenance of the dignity of the individual, or the nation proposing to submit a dispute to an arbiter, nor does it deny the justice of the position of either party to the dispute. Some of the most powerful nations of the world have had recourse to this method when they have been at logger-heads with another nation, and when an amicable settlement has been desired. The results have been almost uniformly satisfactory, and have preserved the comity of nations, which in many cases could not otherwise have been accomplished. Both Japan and Hawaii are fixed in their positions in the present controversy, and arbitration is a solution. It is to be hoped that Japan will accept the offer of this Government. The last dispatches from the United States contained the information that Japan had refused to arbitrate. This does not coincide with the interview secured by the associate editor of the Washington Star with Count Okuma, in which he stated that resort to arbitration might be the alternative if the countries could not come to an agreement. The spirit that prompts a refusal to submit a dispute to disinterested statesmen for settlement, when two countries cannot agree, is the spirit that threatens the commercial, moral and social prosperity of the nations.

In a curious way (says the Washington correspondent of the Independent), the beet sugar industry of the United States has its direct influence on the abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty, and indirectly on the question of annexation. Naturally Mr. Spreckels and the "Beet Sugar Association" desire to cut off the free sugar of Hawaii. The "Beet Sugar Trust" has been a powerful in-

fluence on the Senate for weeks past, in the effort to abrogate the Treaty. On the other hand, naturally, the Hawaiian sugar-growers are against any change in the Treaty, which they regard as reciprocal by the cessation of Pearl Harbor to the United States, in exchange for the concession to Hawaii of free sugar. Mr. Spreckels and Henry Oxnard, the President of the "Beet Sugar Association," quite ignore the Pearl Harbor provision of the Treaty, and apparently see only the free-sugar side of the question. They have no interests in Pearl Harbor, but they have vast interests in beet sugar. Mr. Oxnard talks freely and severely of the Hawaiian Sugar Trust and the "Hawaiian Lobby" in Washington, in the interest of free sugar. At the same time many other people are just as sure that the Beet Sugar Trust is even a more powerful lobby, and speak quite as freely of the "Beet Sugar Lobby." Mr. Oxnard also holds up the evils of cheap, or contract labor in Hawaii, and yet Claus Spreckels, who now has the largest interest in the Beet Sugar Trust, became a millionaire "Sugar King" on this same cheap labor. The friends of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani declare, with some bitterness, that Mr. Spreckels was but a half-hearted Royalist at any time. He did not oppose annexation because of any love for the monarchy, but because with annexation there could be no more contract labor, and therefore he would be deprived of enormous profits in this line. It remains to be seen whether the sugar-beet industry of California will be kept free of contract labor, as it is already announced that Japanese have appeared in the beet fields, who are suspected of coming into the United States, under contract for this purpose.

## FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

Conditions Under Which Prize Shoot Will Be Held.

Through the kindness of Captain Wall, of the Sharpshooters, the terms of the shoot for the Waterhouse trophy are here given:

## WATERHOUSE TROPHY.

First Prize—Gold medal valued at \$50 presented to the First Company Sharpshooters of Hawaii by Senator H. Waterhouse, ex-Lieut. First Company Sharpshooters.

Second Prize—Gold medal; third prize, silver medal.

Conditions.—Ten scores of ten rounds at 200 and 500 yards, to be shot on the Company's range in the presence of at least two members. All 200 yards scores to be shot before January 1st, 1898. All 500 yards scores to be shot any time from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1898, both inclusive. Such scores to be the first of the day and only one score a day allowed. No sighting shots at 200 yards. Two sighting shots at 500 yards. Entrance fee 10 cents for each score. All members of the company to be handicapped by a committee of three, consisting of the Commissioned Officers. Such handicap allowance to be posted on the Company's range, and used as a claim or protest in writing be handed said committee within two weeks from the date thereof it shall stand good. All claims or protests will be considered and the decision of the committee shall be final.

The handicap allowance for 200 yard shooting, as approved by the committee, is as follows:

W. E. Wall	Points, scratch
A. C. Wall	1
J. L. McLean	1
F. B. Oat	1
J. D. McVeigh	1
J. B. Gibson	1
B. G. Berry	1
B. Burgess	1
H. C. Chamberlain	1
C. Chamberlain	1
W. J. Forbes	1
J. Kidwell	1
F. S. Dodge	1
J. R. Drummond	1
T. V. King	1
H. W. Peck	1
C. J. Wall	1
C. H. Tracy	1
S. V. Martin	1
J. Marsden	1
H. D. Johnson	1
M. B. Johnson	1
J. A. Johnson	1
J. Cassidy	1
N. B. Emerson	1
C. V. Wood	1
J. Farnsworth	1
N. Schofield	1
U. Thompson	1
F. W. Thrum	1
A. Waterhouse	1
J. F. Scott	1
J. S. McCandless	1
E. C. Bond	1
F. A. Theron	1
W. H. Bell	1
J. A. McCandless	1
L. L. McCandless	1
F. B. Oat	1
J. R. Castle	1
J. S. Emerson	1
E. N. Hitchcock	1
C. Johnson	1
C. Keach	1
F. Leslie	1
J. Lightfoot	1
N. Sanders	1
O. Sorenson	1
Edgar Wood	1

## RE-ENTRY MATCH.

First Company Sharpshooters of Hawaii.

All shooting to be done on the Company's range. In the presence of at least two members. Distance 200 yards. Ten rounds off hand. Entrance fee 10 cents. Entries unlimited. Match open to and including December 31st, 1897.

Medals of appropriate design to be awarded as follows:

To those scoring 10 scores of 47 or over—Gold medal, 1st Class; to those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over—Gold

medal, 2d Class; to those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over—Gold medal, 3rd Class; to those scoring to scores of 44 or over—Gold medal, 4th Class; to those scoring of 10 scores of 43 or over—Gold medal, 5th Class.

As an additional inducement to those in the 4th and 5th Classes to do good Creedmore Shooting, gold medal of like design to the silver medals of their class will be awarded to the member making the highest score in each class. No member is entitled to more than one medal.

Any member shooting ten scores better than those of his class, shall be entitled to a medal of the higher class only.

Members to be classified by the Company's officers. Such classification to stand unless a written claim or protest be handed to the Company's officers, within two weeks from the date, said classifications are posted on the Company's range. The committee's second consideration of classification shall be final.

## CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

First Class, 47 or over—W. E. Wall, A. C. Wall, F. B. Oat.

Second Class, 46 or over—J. L. McLean, B. F. Burgess, J. B. Gibson, W. J. Forbes, H. Q. Berry, F. S. Dodge.

Third Class, 45 or over—J. D. McVeigh, J. Kidwell, C. C. Rhodes, H. C. Chamberlain, T. V. King, C. J. Wall, J. C. Chamberlain, H. W. Peck, C. H. Tracy.

Fourth Class, 44 or over—M. H. Drummond, M. B. Johnson, A. B. Wood, N. B. Emerson, W. F. Thrum, J. S. Martin, J. A. Johnson, J. Farnsworth, J. Marsden, A. Waterhouse, H. D. Johnson, John Cassidy, F. B. Oat, N. Schofield.

Fifth Class, 43 or over—J. V. Sturdevant, J. A. McCandless, F. A. Theron, J. B. Castle, E. H. Hitchcock, P. Leslie, O. Sorenson, J. F. Scott, L. L. McCandless, W. H. Bell, J. S. Emerson, C. Johnson, J. Lightfoot, Edgar Wood, J. S. McCandless, J. A. Magoon, E. C. Bond, J. Grace, A. W. Keech, M. N. Sanders, U. Thompson.

## SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD FOR JUNE, 1897.

Wall, W. E.	555555555555-49
Wall, A. C.	555555555555-48
Forbes	555555555555-47
Gibson	555555555555-47
Wood, A. B.	555555555555-47
Johnson, J. Alex.	555555555555-46
McLean	555555555555-46
McVeigh	555555555555-46
Berry	555555555555-46
Dodge, F. S.	555555555555-46

Average of 10 scores.....48

Tracy	555555555555-46
Emerson, N. B.	555555555555-46
Burgess	555555555555-46
Wall, C. J.	555555555555-45
Peck	555555555555-45
Farnsworth	555555555555-45
Scott	555555555555-45
Damon	555555555555-44
Cassidy	555555555555-44
Ewing	555555555555-43

Average of 10 scores.....45

Chamberlain, H. C.	555555555555-43
Schofield	555555555555-43
Oat	555555555555-42
Wood, Edgar	555555555555-42
Emerson, J. S.	555555555555-41
Sorenson	555555555555-41
Sanders	555555555555-40

## Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when you are sick; if it cures your neighbors and your friends when they are ailing; if it makes wonderful cures of many diseases everywhere, then beyond any question that medicine possesses merit. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by a combination, proportion and process unknown to other medicines, it has curative powers peculiar to itself. We know it possesses great merit because it has

## Made

Cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently cures, when all others fail to do any good whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to possess merit or the power to cure disease; it is known to be the best building-up medicine on earth; it is known to be honestly advertised, and for these reasons the people buy and take Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of other preparations. In fact, Merit Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## Pacific Well Boring Co.

(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

## Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nakolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.



## SUMMER SCHOOL

### Faultfinding With Pupils May be Obviated.

Reasons for Some Children Appearing Dull—Lecture This Morning.

The regular attendance of the members of the Summer School, at its meetings and classes is sufficient proof that the teachers are finding the school of practical value. Fine work is being done in all the branches, and many teachers will approach the ordeal of next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with fewer misgivings than they have felt for some time past. The talks of Dr. Brown in the High School building at 9 a. m. to the second section and at 1:45 p. m. to the first section are eminently valuable and practical, and it is certain that much better work will be done through the coming year by those who have availed themselves of his kindly guidance and advice.

Yesterday morning Dr. Brown took as his subject, "Educational Diagnosis." It was pointed out that the fine art of teaching is intimately allied to other fine arts, sciences and professions. The relationship between teaching and painting has been pointed out. The work of the teacher is on lines parallel with that of the minister, and it can be shown that the teacher must adopt some of the methods of the doctor, if he is to be successful. The doctor concerns himself chiefly with pathological conditions, although many medical men are now devoting their attention to the healthy functions of the human body, and trying rather to prevent disease than to cure it. Educators have to do primarily with conditions of health, secondly with conditions of disease, but in common with the physician, the teacher has a great deal to do with diagnosis. There are no books treating of this subject from an educational standpoint, although day by day the importance of the subject is being more clearly seen.

In the school room things are very often not what they seem. A teacher may think that a child is stupid or indolent, when really that is not the case. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the teacher to make a careful inquiry into the real cause of trouble. He may find that (1) the difficulty may arise from some physical or physiological trouble, (2) Difficulty may be caused by peculiarities of development, especially of mental development, or (3) the trouble may be caused by former imperfect teaching. Trouble is often caused by some imperfection in the eye of the child. A diagnosis of this case may be formed by observing that the child keeps his book too near to his eyes that he slips words in reading, or does not see the black-board clearly. This may be caused by the imperfect lighting of the school room, by too much or too little light, or by cross lights in the school room. A diagnosis of the case being formed, the teacher is in a position to seek a remedy. The light should not be too scattered; it should fall on the left side of the pupil. Where necessary, the parent should be notified of the defective sight of the pupil, or the pupil sent to a physician for treatment. The ear, too, may often be at fault; a child, by defective hearing, may form a habit of inattention. This difficulty, also, should receive the attention of the teacher.

Dr. Brown was unable to finish the subject of "Educational Diagnosis" and will continue it today.

### AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Important Petitions Filed in the Circuit Court.

The protest against the Income Tax has assumed tangible form by the filing of two petitions to the Circuit Court, one by a private individual, James Campbell, and one by a corporation, the Honolulu Iron Works, for injunctions to restrain Tax Collector Shaw from assessing and collecting the Income Tax. The Tax Collector is given the usual 10 days' time for filing an answer to the Court.

The plaintiffs name themselves specially in the petitions, but in a sense the whole community is interested, as the decisions on the two cases will determine the constitutionality of the Income Tax Act in its application to both individuals and corporations.

In his petition, James Campbell quotes the act relating to individuals, and petitions for a restraining injunction, first, on the general ground of the unconstitutionality of an income tax. He then enters into particulars and gives a series of reasons for the petition. Among them is the claim that the act is unfair. To substantiate this he quotes from the act the provision that all individuals having an income under \$2,000 are exempt; that there is an exemption of \$2,000 for those having an income under \$4,000, but no exemption for those having an income of over \$4,000.

Another reason is that there is a provision for the exemption of profits from the sale of real estate purchased more than two years previous to the date on which the act is to take effect, but that no such provision is made for improvements on buildings. A further claim is that there is no return of mercantile firms or partnership property. There is also the claim that each member of the community is not required to contribute his portion or share of taxes.

The same general line of argument is followed in the petition of the Honolulu Iron Works. After enumerating the conditions of incorporation and describing the company's property, the plaintiff declares that the company is willing to pay taxes on property under the Act of 1896, relating to Internal

Taxes. The petitioner claims that the Income Tax is unconstitutional. One reason is that it results in a duplicate taxation of all income received between July 1 and January 1st of each year and remaining on hand as money on January 1st. Another reason is that it exempts corporations and like institutions organized for charitable purposes, and beneficiary societies. It is also claimed that the act is void relating to taxing the salaries of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court as such a provision is contrary to the Constitution of the Republic.

Both the petitions are elaborate and review the whole Income Tax Act thoroughly. The development of the cases promises to be interesting.

### "FINANCIER" SUGGESTS.

Thinks the Revenue Sufficient Without Income Tax.

MR. EDITOR:—Kindly allow a faithful Government supporter to make a few remarks on revenues, taxes, etc. Some days ago one of our evening papers stated that the Minister of Finance depends on the income tax for a large part of the national income, and what is going to replace the deficit, should the case go against the Government. We are continually told the expenditures in all branches of the Government are steadily reduced, and put on a business-like basis. It is a matter of fact that the revenues derived from the Customs Department have largely increased since the advent of the present Collector-General, because he makes the importers pay the proper duties and does not accept any fictitious values. The income from the Water-works has also increased by strict attention to the rules.

The revenues from the Interior Department proper have greatly added to the income of the Government; there are several new heads for licenses altogether. Then we have the new License Act, anyway. Most of the firms pay greatly increased license fees under that law. Most everybody that has any taxes to pay will have noticed in the last three years that an efficient Tax Collector, to his credit, be it said, has largely increased the general tax income by putting proper values on our real estate and personal property.

The earnings from the Postal Bureau have also increased, besides, the Government has seen fit to reduce the interest on deposits on Postal Savings Bank and on Post Office bonds. We also hear that expenses in the Military Department have been cut down. I, for one, think that the people pay enough taxes, and if the income tax should go against the Government, I, for one, fail to see where it can be much out.

A suggestion I should like to make for the benefit of the Government, and one that should receive a little attention by our next Legislature. We should have a special license officer, a person that would keep the run of all the different licenses and have all examined once a year. At present, it is the duty of the Police Department, but that bureau has enough work on hand already. In order to be just, make every business or profession (that is carried on for profit) take out a license; no matter if they sell foreign or home-made goods. Peddlers in all sorts of ware should also pay a license. Mr. Editor, excuse the length of my remarks and deal kindly with me, as I am not a "FINANCIER."

Honolulu, H. I., July 20, 1897.

### KOOLAU RACE WAR.

Japanese and Chinese in Battle Near the Pali.

Koolau had an incipient race war on Wednesday night, which might have ended seriously but for the intervention of Contractor Whitehouse, Henry Crane and a young man named Townsend. It seems that in the Chinese camp on the Koolau side of the Pali there are 30 or more Chinese who work on the Pali road. Almost adjoining this is the camp of the Japanese.

One of the Chinese is the fortunate possessor of two porkers, and on Wednesday they broke pen and wandered up the side of the hill. As two of the Japanese were returning home they found one of the pigs and tied him up to a tree near their camp. When the owner discovered the loss he made a search, found the pig and drove it home. About 8 o'clock the Japanese called on the Chinaman and made a demand for a reward. This was the beginning of a warm discussion, during which the little brownie told his antagonist that 20 Japanese could whip 60 Chinamen. Then he grabbed the Chinaman by the throat. Other Chinamen, hearing the loud voices, ran into the room and drove the Japanese away.

Later in the evening about 40 Chinamen started for the Japanese quarters, but returned on the advice of their luna. Then the Japanese started to the Chinamen's place and began stoning the houses. During this the Chinese luna was injured by being hit with a stone.

The Japanese seemed determined to get money as a reward or have a fight, but the Celestial kept saying: "I no got money; I no like fight. Suppose you like money, you ketchem boss. I no tell you ketchem pig, anyhow."

This seemed to anger the Jap, and a general fight with stones, shovels and picks, as weapons, ensued. After it was over one Japanese was found with a broken arm, another with a broken finger and one with his head gashed. A Japanese woman, who mixed up in it, had her hip dislocated. But few of the Chinamen were injured, the most serious being a luna, who had his finger almost severed by being cut with a shovel. The men were arrested by policemen from Koolau about 9 o'clock and hauled out next morning by Whitehouse & Wilson.

### Immense Evaporator.

A great many people have an idea that the work done at the Honolulu Iron Works is always on a small scale but if they would only take the trouble

to visit the shops from time to time, as at the present time, they would soon find out their mistake. Just now there stands fully completed and erected in just the way it will be found on Lihue plantation a few weeks hence, an immense evaporator weighing approximately 150 tons. It shows the careful work of a great many men and is a finely constructed piece of machinery. As it stands it is proof of the capabilities of home manufacture. Those who wish to see the evaporator had better call at the Honolulu Iron Works within the next two days as it is to be sent away very soon.

### FASTEST TIME.

O. S. S. Alameda Breaks the Record From Auckland.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp Commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning after making the fastest trip from Auckland that has ever been made by any steamer. She came up in 11 days and 10 hours and was waiting off the harbor at 7:30 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the pilot. This beats the time of the Moana by about four hours for that steamer did not get into port until after noon and left Auckland at about the same time of the day as the Alameda. The time spent in Apia was alike with both steamers. Chief Engineer Little is very proud of the work of the steamer over the engines of which he has control and does not hesitate to say that if the Alameda had started from this port at the same hour of the day as the Moana she would have arrived there at 12 o'clock or thereabouts on Tuesday whereas the former got there in the night.

### LATEST DISPATCH.

Senator Morgan Introduces Annexation Resolution.

In a postscript to a letter from Mr. Greene, of M. Phillips & Co., to Theo. F. Lansing, dated San Francisco, 1:45 p. m. July 13th, the writer said: "A telegram has just been received here from parties in Washington to the effect that Senator Morgan will introduce his annexation resolution this afternoon or tomorrow."

This is considered by a Cabinet Minister to be the latest information at hand on the subject. There was no dispatch from Minister Hatch, and his last letter was dated July 7th, so that the newspapers contain several days later news than has been officially transmitted to this Government.

### Elsie Adair Seriously Ill.

Louis T. Kenake received a letter from his brother on the Alameda from Sydney under date of July 6th, to the effect that the season of the Elsie Adair Company with which he has been connected since its departure for the Orient, had closed. On the night previous Miss Elsie Adair, the mainstay of the company, fell in a faint while performing her serpentine dance and at the time of the departure of the Alameda, it was in a very serious condition. It had not yet been decided whether Miss Adair would remain to be treated there or return to her home in California.

### Ministers' Movements.

The movements of the American Minister and Consul were watched with no small degree of interest after the arrival of the Australia yesterday.

Consul General Hayward went to the boat landing, and after waiting there a few moments, was joined by Minister Sewall. The two proceeded uptown and returned a little later with Admiral Beardslee, who, together with Minister Sewall, went off aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia. The Consul General went uptown. After the Admiral and Minister Sewall had gotten aboard, Captain Cook, of the Marion, went over on an official call.

### Cheap Rates.

The Oceanic Steamship Company, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., agents, will sell through first-class tickets to Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul at extremely low rates, by the Australia leaving here July 28. The tickets are good to leave San Francisco for Eastern points only on August 5th and 9th.

### Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Madeline Hartwell, daughter of Hon. A. S. Hartwell, to A. F. Judd, Jr., eldest son of Chief Justice Judd, is announced.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 1/2c.

There was no meeting of the Board of Education yesterday.

Mrs. L. de L. Ward has gone on a visit to her old home in Honolulu.

Opium Brown is said to be rusticated on Maui. He fell out of an airship.

C. Du Roi, manager for Ehlers & Co., is making heavy purchases of goods while in the States.

Any one having a copy of Low's Cable Code will confer a favor by communicating with this office.

Captain W. L. Bowers, of the Merchants' Patrol, has been given a police commission by Marshal Brown.

Theo. F. Lansing was sworn in as Minister of Finance before Henry Smith, Clerk of the Judiciary, Wednesday.

The Samoa Herald reports a most successful Fourth of July celebration by the few Americans who reside in Apia.

Minister King has decided to close the Pali road as soon as the contractors are ready to begin work on this end of the line.

The public is cordially invited to attend a reception at the United Chinese Society hall on Saturday, July 24th,

from 2 to 4 p. m., in honor of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, Kong Sul, Emperor of China.

Minister Shimamura received no dispatches of importance by the Australia and had no communication with the Naniwa during the day.

Today's (July 20th) Timely Topics by the Hawaiian Hardware Company will repay a careful study on the part of householders and others.

Mrs. R. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan will entertain the teachers attending the Summer School at Woodlawn, this afternoon from 3:30 to 6.

There will be a reception in the rooms of the Chinese United Society from 2 to 4 Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Emperor.

W. M. Giffard denies that W. G. Irwin is seriously ill in San Francisco. He is in receipt of a letter from him written the day before the Australia sailed.

William Savidge, of the business department of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, left for Maui on a two-weeks' vacation on the Claudine yesterday afternoon.

It was learned from the manager of Ewa Plantation yesterday that grinding and cleaning up for the season had been finished and that the crop was above expectations.

By the Australia Tuesday morning Mr. Alexander Young received the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Robert Young, in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 20th, at the age of 65.

The news by the Australia interests the public in regard to prices on bicycles. E. O. Hall & Son quote in their new advertisement today prices on Columbia and Rambler '97 models.

F. H. Hayselden has sent in his resignation to the Court as trustee of the estate of the late James G. Hayselden and a petition has been filed for the appointment of E. Faxon Bishop in his stead.

Alexander Atherton returned from Williams College yesterday, and will spend his vacation with his parents. He will begin a course of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University in the autumn.

It is likely there will soon be a revolver match between the regular police officers and the detectives. The latter have been making excellent records of late and will prove no mean antagonists.

### BORN.

HENNING.—At Lahaina, Maui, July 20, 1897, to the wife of W. Henning, a daughter.

McNICHOLL.—In this city, July 21, 1897, to the wife of D. W. McNicholl, a son.

### DIED.

YOUNG.—In Glasgow, Scotland, on June 20, 1897, Robert Young, brother of Alexander Young of this city, at the age of 65.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

### EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

### CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

### WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.  
**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

### Morning Star Notes.

The Morning Star will probably get away for the islands of the South Seas about Saturday. Much of her coal will have to be shifted to make room for the freight from this place.

The missionary packet will be commanded by Capt. Isiah Bray. Captain Garland, the Star's master on her last trip, arrived on the Australia yesterday.

Following are the missionaries who will go to Micronesia: Miss Baulah Logan, Miss Olin and Rev. Louis Mitchell.

An Imperial ordinance has just been issued in Japan for encouraging the direct export of silk.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

## Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewellery, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 216 pound book, 700 pages, 1200 illustrations, 4000 descriptions—available in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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### EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Lishman and Ouderkerk," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from and after this date. All liabilities existing at this date will be paid by J. Ouderkerk, and all accounts owing the said firm will be collected by him.

ROBERT LISHMAN, JOHN OUDERKERK.

Witness:  
C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
Honolulu, H. I., 21st July, 1897.  
1893-4t

### HAMAKUA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President ..... Theo. H. Davies  
Vice-President ..... Chas. Notley  
Treasurer ..... W. H. Baird  
Secretary ..... J. C. Cook  
Auditor ..... T. R. Keyworth

Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1891-3t

### LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR CO.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President ..... Theo. H. Davies  
Vice-President ..... F. M. Swanzy  
Treasurer ..... W. H. Baird  
Secretary ..... J. C. Cook  
Auditor ..... T. R. Keyworth

Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1891-3t

## LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for *elaborate* giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the Jewellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Is and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

## Tea

is an article which is daily consumed by millions. Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using **Lewis' Own** importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

## LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

★

## THE REGINA MUSIC BOX



## ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

## Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

## ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

## AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## A MILK INSPECTOR

Board of Health Appoints Much Needed Officer.

DR. J. R. SHAW IS THE MAN

Butchers' Salaries at Lep-  
er Settlement Raised.

Dr. Monsarrat Tells of Cows Test-  
ed—Paul R. Isenberg Anxious for  
Continuance of Work.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President W. O. Smith, Health Agent Reynolds, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Monsarrat, Alvaraz, Messrs. C. A. Brown, T. F. Lansing, Kellipio, also Paul Isenberg.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed favorable condition of cattle, sheep and hogs slaughtered last week.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed \$1,445 fish received at the market during the past week.

Under the Act to Mitigate, a report of 182 examined during the two weeks ending July 21st, was made.

President Smith reported that the appointment of Dr. L. F. Alvarez as a delegate to the Congress had been acted upon favorably by the Government. The suggestion had been approved and the recommendation adopted. A commission had been issued from the Kona hospital showing 12 patients admitted during the quarter ending June 30th. Malakani hospital showed 37 admitted during the same time—22 foreigners and 15 Hawaiians.

President Smith announced that there was at present no more money for the inspectors who were doing the work of examining dairy cows for tuberculosis and that no more could be obtained until the next session of the Legislature. In his opinion, the work should be continued.

Paul R. Isenberg: "By all means. It is a matter that should not be allowed to lag."

Just here, Dr. Monsarrat, announcing that the matter had already been considered by the Inspector, said that he and Dr. Shaw were willing to go right along with the work.

On the strength of this and the unanimous expression by the members of the Board that the work be carried on, a motion was made and carried to the effect that "the inspectors proceed with the work of testing dairy cows for tuberculosis."

President Smith announced that the Executive officer and the secretary had said him of the application of the butchers at the leper settlement on Molekai for more pay. It was moved and carried that the salary of each be increased from \$5 to \$10, this to apply to the month of July as well.

President Smith then announced the question of a milk inspector which had been particularly mentioned to him by Paul R. Isenberg.

Mr. Isenberg then emphasized the necessity of appointing a milk inspector for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu. He had spoken to Dr. Shaw regarding the matter and had obtained from him consent to take the position with the understanding that he examine the milk carried around by the milk carts at any hour of the day or night. In Mr. Isenberg's opinion, the milk inspector should be appointed for the good of the public and for the protection of the various dairies known under the head of the "Dairyman's Association" about which organization many people had gained a wrong impression, averting that it is a trust and formed for the purpose of increasing the price of milk.

President Smith read the law bearing upon the subject and found that any agent of the Board of Health was empowered to make examination of milk.

Mr. Isenberg said that the question was one of getting a competent man to do the work. Dr. Shaw was such a man.

This view obtained and, upon motion, was unanimously voted that "Dr. J. R. Shaw be appointed an agent of the Board of Health and Inspector of Milk for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, to serve without pay so far as the Board of Health is concerned."

Dr. Monsarrat then made the following report on dairy cows tested for tuberculosis:

July 13—21 cows tagged; 20 tested; 6 condemned; 1 not tested; 1 to be re-tested.

July 18—23 tagged; 19 tested; 11 condemned; 4 not tested.

### STRUCK SHOAL

H. B. M. S. Penguin on a Cable Survey Trip.

The H. B. M. S. Penguin, Field Commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, over four months out from Sydney which port she left to pursue the work of line sounding for a proposed cable. She came into port in good shape and with all aboard in good health.

Although the officers aboard the Penguin were loath to give any information,

it has been learned that at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night and while about 20 miles off the Island of Oahu, the "tail-tale" of the ship showed that a shoal 26 fathoms below the surface of the water, had been struck. There was great excitement aboard as nothing of the kind had ever been reported and the discovery was noted for the first time. The Penguin will return to the place as soon as possible to make full investigation into the matter and a British man-of-war will have the credit of discovery.

Returning to the trip proper, it was learned that the Penguin left Sydney on April 15th, arriving in Suva, Fiji, on the 28th. She proceeded eastward and surveyed Namuka Passage, where three lines of soundings were run.

On May 1st, the Penguin proceeded on the cable line, Sydney Island and the Phoenix group were reached on May 10th. Left on May 11th, a line was carried to Palmyra, which place was reached on May 20th. The anchorage there was surveyed, special attention being paid to a proper approach for the cable.

On June 1st, left Palmyra for a survey of the various reported dangers which have been spoken about for the past 20 years or more. Found Kingman reef which was surveyed and fixed for the charts.

Two weeks were spent at Coldew and Maria reefs where 4,000 square miles of soundings were gone over, but to no purpose.

Arrived off Fanning's Island, June 19th. Remained there until July 8th, fully surveying the harbor and the outer edges for the approach of the cable. Arrived in Honolulu, July 21st.

Following is a complete list of the officers of the Penguin: Captain A. M. Field, Lieutenants F. C. C. Pasco, A. Waugh, G. Nares, A. W. Lewis and C. R. Brewster; Paymaster J. Murray, Surgeon M. C. Langford, Chief Engineer Wm. Toop and Boatwains Thos. Selly and F. Payne.

## IN THE CABINET

Theo. F. Lansing Appoint-  
ed Minister of Finance.

Minister Cooper's Ad Interim  
Commission Had Ex-  
pired.

When Minister Damon left here on May 5th, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper was commissioned Minister of Finance ad interim for the legal period of 90 days. Before his departure, Minister Damon tendered his resignation, to be accepted in case of necessity. As matters of importance are to be transacted in the Finance Office, and as Minister Cooper's commission has expired



THEO. F. LANSING,  
Minister of Finance.

by the legal limitation of 90 days, he felt unwilling to go on with the work and have his right to act in the capacity as Minister of Finance be questioned.

The most important matter at hand in the Finance Office is the signing of the commissions of the Tax Appeal Board, and the Cabinet did not wish the authority of the signer of the commissions to be questioned. In order that all doubts might be set aside, a meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, and Theodore F. Lansing, of the M. Phillips & Co., commissioned as Minister. On Minister Damon's return, Mr. Lansing will probably retire and Mr. Damon will be offered the portfolio.

Theodore F. Lansing, the new Minister of Finance, was born in Saratoga, New York, 45 years ago, but lived his boyhood days in Albany. When about 20 years old he left the East and took up his home in the mining districts in California for a time and then entering in San Francisco.

Fourteen years ago he was tendered a position as bookkeeper for the firm in which he is now a member, the proposition coming from Mr. Phillips, who then resided in San Francisco. Mr. Schlesinger was manager at the time, and continued so until 1883, when he withdrew to make his home in California. Then Mr. Lansing was appointed manager, and two years later, January 1, 1886, he was admitted to partnership, and by his sterling business methods the firm ranks with the best in the city.

Mr. Lansing's connection with politics in the Islands began with the overthrow of the monarchy. He was made one of the Committee of Safety, in whose hands were placed the task of regulating the affairs of Government. During the period of existence of the Committee of Safety Mr. Lansing showed himself to be cool-headed and competent to sit with his colleagues in discussing grave matters of state.

When the Advisory Council was formed, Mr. Lansing declined to become a member of it, as he had declined

other offices under the Government, owing to press of business, the only exception being his membership in the Board of Health, to which he was appointed in 1894.

He was the organizer of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, and was, for three years, its secretary and treasurer, during which period he brought the association to a splendid financial standing. For the past two years he has filled the president's chair in the association. When the Healan Boat and Yacht Club was incorporated Mr. Lansing was promptly elected president, and continues to take a very active interest in its affairs. Besides his interest in the firm of M. Phillips & Co., he is largely interested in the Olan Coffee Company, which is now developing one of the largest tracts of land in the coffee district of Olan.

Mr. Lansing is recognized as a capable man for the office of Minister of Finance. He is conservative to a degree in his business relations, and the same methods which have characterized his conduct in the affairs of his firm will be extended to the Finance Office.

### New Crockery.

W. W. Dimond is placing on sale a large assortment of fine English crockery just received by the Brunhilda. The assortment consists of plain and beautifully decorated toilet sets, flower pots and seed pans, glass ware and dishes. The shapes of the sets are novel and the decorations beautiful.

### NOT EVEN IF IT COST TWENTY SHILLINGS.

A notable percentage—about one-third, I think—of the power of a steam engine is used up in overcoming the friction of its own parts. Hence inventors are constantly testing devices to reduce friction. Yet they can never overcome it; and the resistance created by it represents power (and hence expense also) absolutely lost.

Now the human body is a machine propelled by heat, exactly as an engine is; and anything that retards it may be considered as friction. Very good, then.

You have noticed great differences in your own vigor. Some days you work easily, and on others with difficulty. This is so whether you are chiefly a muscle-worker or a brain-worker, or a mixture of both—as most people are. Occasionally you are able to do more work in a day than at other times you can do in three. It is the odds between walking on smooth, hard level grounds and dragging yourself uphill through wet clay. What wouldn't lawyers, authors, clergymen, and all other brain-workers give for something having the power to keep their minds clear and strong?

Or body-workers for something that would prevent aching, weakness and fatigue? Do I know things will do it? No, I don't. If I did I could retail the secret for more money than is stowed away in the Bank of England. But I do know one thing, and will tell it you in a minute—for nothing.

First, however, we will talk of Mr. J. B. Goss and the friction he tried so long to overcome. Mr. Goss is a large farmer living at Stradsett, near Downham Market, Norfolk, and is well known in his district. When the farmers meet on market days he often speaks of his experience and how he came out of it.

In order to cover it all he has to go back fifteen years—to about 1878. At that time he began to feel the signs of some disease which he could neither account for nor understand. At first he merely realized that he was out of condition. His work became less and less a pleasure and more and more a task. From his business his thoughts turned upon himself, and no man can work well in that form. Then he and his vicar began to disagree, which is a state of things to make a man ask what can the reason be?

He had a well-provided table, of course; yet he often sat down to his meals and couldn't touch a morsel. Mr. Goss knew that this would never do. If a man expects to live, he must eat. There are no two ways about that. So he ate more or less—although not much—without the stimulus of an appetite; he forced it down, as you may say. But this wouldn't do either. When the stomach goes on strike it can't be whipped into working before the question at issue is properly settled.

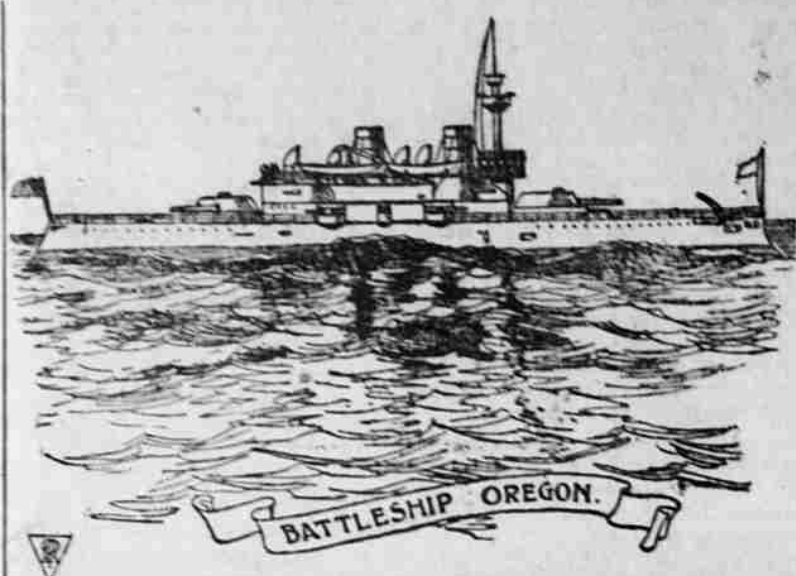
Thus it ended in his having great pain and tightness at his sides and chest. "I was constantly belching up a sour fluid," he says, "which ran out of my mouth like vinegar. I had a horrible sensation at the stomach for which I was not able to find any relief. For nights together I could get no sleep; and in this general condition I continued for five years, no medicine or medical treatment doing more than to abate some of the worst symptoms for the time being."

"In the early part of 1883 I heard of a medicine which was said to do good in cases like mine. Whether it would help me of course I had no idea. After so many things have failed, one naturally has no faith in a new one. Yet I got a supply and began with it. In a short time it was plain that I had come upon the real remedy at last. My food agreed with me, and soon all pain and distress gradually left me. Since then (now ten years ago) I have kept in the best of health. If I, or any of my family all anything, a dose of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the medicine that cured me—soon sets us right. We have no need of a doctor."

(Signed) J. B. Goss, March 24th, 1893.

Mr. Goss once said that if Seigel's Syrup cost 25s. a bottle he would not be without it in his house. We can easily believe him. Considering what it did for him—and does for others—it would be cheap at any price. Yet like plenty of things of the highest practical value, it costs but little. The reader can imagine under what difficulty and friction Mr. Goss must have done what work he did during those five years' suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia.

This, then, we know; that life's friction and loss of power comes chiefly from that single disease, and that arises from the use of Mother Seigel's great discovery.



## Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,  
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR



Cures while  
you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

## Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil  
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter). As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE  
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Glenghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammyarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vicars and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichen & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIVER, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads on the Face.

Cures Heavy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From wherever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, its each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINGEN AND MEDICAL COMPANIES DANG CONWAY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## SAY AU REVOIR

Reception and Farewell at  
T. Rain Walker's.

Large Assemblage of Citizens.  
Handsome Decorations.  
Dance on Lanai.

The farewell of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker in their cosy little home on King street, from 8 to 12 last night, was the very pleasant occasion upon which there were present some 250 or more friends, there being among this number, President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. S. M. Damon, U. S. Minister and Mrs. Sewall, H. I. J. M.'s Minister Shimamura, Captain Cotton and officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Captain Book and officers of the U. S. S. Marion, Captain Kurooka and officers of H. I. J. M.'s Naniwa, members of the diplomatic and Consular Corps and a very large representation of society people.

A large lanai just to the right of the house and connected with it by a canvas covered walk, was the central spot of the evening since the dancing took place there and the refreshment and smoking booths were clustered around it. Here it was too that the decorations were most beautiful. Open as it was on all sides, there was room for the draping of flags of all nations and signal pennants and a liberal sprinkling of palm leaves throughout. Above too, were twisted and wound into artistic form, large and small flags, while along each of the rafters, arched as they were, hung strings of Japanese lanterns of uniform size but various patterns. The Quintette Club was stationed in the Ewa mauka corner and just above them, in red old English letters on white, was the old English verse especially applicable to Christmas time but changed slightly to suit the occasion.

"Now farewell has come,  
Let us beat up the drum.  
And call all our friends together;  
And when they appear,  
Let us make them such cheer,  
As will keep out the wind and the weather."

The yard was a perfect glory during the early part of the evening. All along the driveways and walks and half hidden in the foliage of trees and shrubs on the lawn and in the gardens, were hundreds of Japanese lanterns casting a soft glow over the whole place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are to be congratulated on the entertainment they prepared for their guests who went out expecting to have a good time, and were not the least bit at fault in their calculations. After a short reception, came the main pleasure of the evening—the dance. Hand in hand with this went the usual round of pleasant social chatter, the little promenades and the enjoyment of the refreshments, prepared for the occasion. At 12 o'clock the last of the guests departed and a most enjoyable function was at an end.

### HARTWELL—HARTWELL

Charming Wedding at Residence  
of Judge Hartwell.

Amid the fragrance of malle wreaths and carnation blossoms and in the presence of about forty relatives and friends, Miss Mabel Hartwell and Mr. Alfred S. Hartwell were united in the bonds of holy matrimony last night, the ceremony taking place in the drawing room of the Hartwell home, Nuuanu. Rev. H. H. Parker officiating and Rev. D. P. Birnie assisting.

At 8 o'clock, the notes of a wedding march, played on the piano by Mrs. H. M. von Holt, were heard, and shortly afterward, the bride party appeared, the bride leaning on the arm of her father, Judge A. S. Hartwell. Miss Lottie Lee Hartwell was maid-of-honor and Mr. Albert Judd, best man. The party entered from the balcony, and marched to the mauka Ewa course where the ceremony was performed. The bride was given away by her father.

Back of the party was a most beautiful curtain made up of alternate malle and white carnation leis reaching from floor to ceiling and covering a space eight feet wide. To the sides were masses of ferns, palms, white marguerites, carnations, chrysanthemums and lilies.

Over the door leading out from the balcony to the side were long stalks of ginger in bloom while throughout the house, over pictures doors and furniture, were leis of pink and red carnations and malle.

The ceremony completed a short reception was held, congratulations offered and hopes for the welfare of the young couple expressed.

The bride party then went out upon the lanai and was followed by the guests of the evening.

The bride party with the nearest relatives then seated themselves around the circular table for the wedding supper while the other guests took places at the smaller tables set on the lanai and in the sitting room.

From the chandelier over the table where the wedding party was seated, malle and ginger leis radiated to the places of those seated around the table.

After supper dancing to music by a number of native musicians, was kept up for a short time and then the young couple left for Waikiki where they will spend the time until the departure of the Anstralia which will take them to the States. The usual shower of rice and old shoes followed the young people far down the driveway.

Among those present were the following: President and Mrs. Dole, Attorney General and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carter, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Theo.

Richards, Mrs. Hobron, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. D. P. Birnie, Mrs. Riemschneider, Miss Martha Alexander, Miss Kate Gray, Miss Muther, Miss Damon, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Judd, Miss Agnes Judd, Miss Burbank, W. W. Hall Geo. R. Carter, C. W. Dickey, J. T. Waterhouse, Geo. Waterhouse, B. L. Marx and others.

### TO NEW YORK.

Hawaii Sugar Not to Be Handled at Western Refinery.

It was rumored at the departure of R. P. Rithet from Honolulu some weeks ago, that he would negotiate and contract, if possible, with persons in New York to handle the entire crop of Hawaiian sugar. Details of the deal, if there was a deal, were withheld for several reasons, the main one of which was that the matter was a private one and not of deep interest to the public outside of those directly interested in sugar. J. B. Atchison denied yesterday that any contract had been made with Eastern parties to take the sugar.

"You may say that it is definitely settled that our sugar will go to New York; no contract has yet been signed, nor will one. Changes may take place before January 1st next, of which we know nothing, and buyers may come here from New York and take it from here. It is settled, also, that the crop will not be handled by the Western Sugar Refinery."

### Merchandise for Hawaii.

The bark R. P. Rithet was cleared yesterday for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the leading shipments were the following: One hundred boxes tinplate, 300 gallons brandy, 5,875 pounds powder, 1 case fuse, 490 bales hay, 1,250 pounds solder, 88,249 pounds oats, 158 gallons wine, 6,968 pounds feed, 487 barrels flour, 338,208 pounds bran, 15,623 pounds corn, 32,400 pounds rolled barley, 4,025 pounds alfalfa, 58,495 pounds milled, 106,670 pounds barley, 351 ctns. wheat, 125 cases gasoline, 2,000 gallons oil, 888,800 pounds fertilizer, 1,000 cases soap, 4,259 redwood posts, 1,010 pounds meal, 285 packages doors and windows. —San Francisco Chronicle (July 11).

### Island Boys Returned.

C. F. Peterson and A. A. Wilder, the two Honolulu boys who just graduated from the Yale Law School with flying colors, returned home on the Australia yesterday morning, looking in high spirits and ready to jump right into business. Special credit is due the young men since they worked diligently a number of years before going to the States to enable them to take a course of study in law in a place that would count. They saved their money for a good purpose and, after a most successful course, are back again in Honolulu where they are heartily welcomed.

### Will Visit Volcano.

Mrs. E. S. Mead, president of Mount Holyoke; Mr. W. R. Castle, Professor and Mrs. George Mead, Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Swing, Miss Billings, Miss Castle and Miss Cowles left for Hawaii on the Kinau yesterday. They will remain away about three weeks. On their return to Honolulu the visiting members of the party will be the guests of Mrs. S. N. Castle for a few weeks more. Professor and Mrs. Mead will not return to Chicago until about the middle of September.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The annual review of the past year's trade in Samoa shows a falling off in imports of 25 per cent. Exports are not increasing.



**POWELL'S  
BALSAM OF ANISEED**  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE REMEDY FOR THE COUGH REMEDY, is in constant use throughout the world indicating its medicinal value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE OCEANIC COASTING CO. writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and the result was most relief. It is a most effective remedy for cough and cold, and gives strength to the voice."

LOUIS BACON, Etc., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

MR. THOMAS HENRY, Chemist, London, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"I have commenced to use your Balsam of Aniseed. I consider it a most effective remedy for cough and cold, and gives strength to the voice."

See the words "Thomson's Eucalypti and Eucalypti" on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

QUARTERS and FARMERS WHEN VISITING THE ISLANDS SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES.

Boston 10, N. H. 21, and 31.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.  
BENSON, SMITH & CO.  
HOBSON DRUG CO.

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USE  
**Cuticura  
SOAP**



THE ONLY  
PREVENTIVE  
OF  
PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

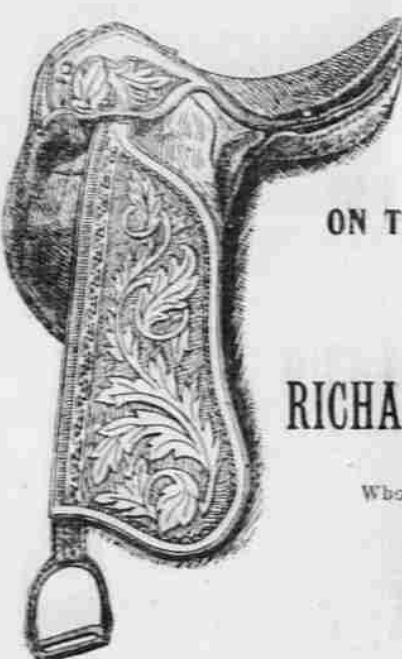
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## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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..... Sugar Machinery.  
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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.  
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THE RISDON IRON WORKS ..... General Engineering.  
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.  
J. HARRISON CARTER ..... Disintegrators.



## For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL  
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

## Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.  
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

## Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

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## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

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## NO-TO-BAG GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak become strong. Nervous and neuritic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "How to Destroy the Desire for Life Away" written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STEELING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



## STEEL PLOW

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



## The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

## The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

## The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

## Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

## Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,  
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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### INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds. \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

## North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

£12,954,532.

1. Authorized Capital—£5,000,000 £ 5 0 0

Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 2 7 5 0 0

Paid up Capital - - - - - 687,500 6 8 7 5 0 0

2. Fire Funds - - - - - 2,600,500 2 6 0 0 5 0 0

3. Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 9,600,182 9 6 0 0 1 8 2 9

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,007,000 1 0 0 7 0 0 0

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,604,307 1 6 0 4 3 0 7 0 11

Branches - - - - - £1,000,000 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents.



LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.



